be distributed to the Members. I am sure that you will find the report both interesting and instructive, and His Highness has commanded that the views of some select Members shall be taken on the report.

RELIGIOUS AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

25. **Devaswoms.**—Action was taken during the year to credit to the Devaswoms the revenue from their lands, which had previously merged in the general land revenue of the State. We have now, for the first time, a definite idea of what the net expenditure incurred on the Devaswoms is. The following are the figures for 1088 :—

Revenue.			Expenditure.		
1. Devaswom lands	Rs.	3,86,385	1. Establishment and allowances	Rs.	17,634
2. Offerings	,,	33,793	2. Major Devaswoms	,,	10,44,077
3. Adiyara	,,	2,031	3. Minor Devaswoms	,,	64,052
4. Receipts from Sri-pandaravagai	,,	5,618	4. Grants to temples outside the State	,,	14,746
5. Sale of surplus provisions	,,	5,128	5. Sri Pandaravagai	,,	12,206
6. Sale proceeds of old stores and materials	,,	1,157	6. Other items	,,	26,567
7. Other items	,,	22,280			
Total	Rs.	4,56,392	Total	Rs.	11,79,282

You will see from the above that the net expenditure of 1088 was Rs. 7,22,890. The Government apprehend that the separation of the Devaswom land revenue from the Sirkar land revenue has not yet been completely effected, and arrangements are being made for a scrutiny of the lists, so that, omissions, if any, may be detected and rectified. Also, the Government will bear in mind that their position in regard to the Devaswom lands is fundamentally different from their position in regard to their own lands, and as stated in G. O. No. 4905, dated the 25th October 1912, when the next settlement is taken up, it will be the duty of the Government so to regulate it in regard to the Devaswom lands that the Devaswoms should get the full revenue due to them. Also, I may mention that the establishment and contingent expenditure of all the Devaswoms is now being revised, and scrupulous care is being taken to avoid all waste. But, notwithstanding all that may be done for developing the revenue of the Devaswoms and for economising their expenditure, there can be very little doubt that, for a very long time to come, the expenditure on the Devaswoms would be substantially in excess of their receipts; and I would, therefore, on behalf of His Highness' Government, say, that, for the reasons given in the order of October 1912, the Government would supplement the Devaswom revenue, from the general revenues of the State, to such an extent as may, from time to time, be necessary to ensure the efficient maintenance of the Devaswoms.

26. **Charities.**—The expenditure on Charities went down, I am glad to say, still further in 1088. It was Rs. 3,59,000, to which it had come, by continual retrenchment, from Rs. 6,45,000 in 1084. As pointed out by me in my report, the expenditure in 1088 was lower than what it ever was after 1064, and when it is remembered that the prices of all provisions have so very considerably gone up during the intervening period of 23 years, the volume of the retrenchment will be realised."

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5. The minutes of the Conference held in accordance with para 17 of the Dewan's Address, for framing a programme of public works for the Quilon Division, is published as Appendix C.

6. After the Address in English was read, copies of the Administration Report for 1088 M. E., of the Memorandam of Subjects, of the Address, of the Report on the Administration of the Agricultural Department for 1088 M. E., and of the Report of the Vernacular Education Committee, in English and in Malayalam, were distributed among the Members. Copies of the statement, showing the progress made in carrying out the programme of public works for the Kottayam Division, were also given to the Members. The Assembly adjourned at 1 P. M., to meet again the next day at 11 A. M.

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